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A Memorial

TO MY
GRANDMOTHER

Sarah Thorne White

AND HER
ANCESTRY

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1908

JESSIE WHITMORE PATTEN PURDY

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Mrs. W. J. H. Purdy,
Apr. 28, 1908

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NOTICE TO

TO MY MOTHER

Sarah Gray Whitmore Patten

THIS LITTLE MEMORIAL

IS LOVINGLY

DEDICATED

FOREWORD

THIS little memorial to my grandmother and her ancestry is the outgrowth of a study begun several years since for my own pleasure. The work has been so interesting that I decided to gather the notes together in this form, in the hope they might prove of interest to some of many descendants of these families. There has been no attempt to make it a complete history of each family—merely a brief sketch of the life of these men and women to whom we owe our being, and the part they played in the founding and building up of our country.

It is in no sense a genealogy, but with the records showing the direct line of each family, any one may readily fill out the complete record of their own branch.

It is interesting to note that our ancestors have been confined to two distinct groups—the Puritans and the Scotch-Irish—and that, except for a few members of the present generation, have had their homes in or near the places where they first located, and are exclusively of Massachusetts and Maine.

The old town of Ipswich, and the publications of the Ipswich Historical Society (from which I have borrowed liberally), should be of exceptional interest to us all, for there lived that group of men (of whom many were our ancestors) which looms so large in the history of the Colonies.



Sarah Thorne White



HER life was one of devotion to her family ; one thought was supreme, the development of the best in herself and her children. An exemplary wife, a kind mother, while always exacting justice and truth from each one, she was also a genial companion, sharing in all their joys and interests. Education was the controlling motive of her life, and meant not merely learning in the regular channels, but the broader living and thinking, and in keeping in close touch with the younger minds, was rewarded by their open preference for her society. Even in her early life, a period when communication was slow, and to those away from the centres of learning the opportunity for advancement was such as would seem to our day circumscribed, she kept always in touch with the new thought. An early subscriber and supporter of *The Woman's Journal*, she believed firmly in equal opportunities for the sexes, believing that, given opportunities, woman would deserve and win equal rights. Her original and advanced thinking made her (while a sincere Christian) too broad for creeds. Today we should call her Universalist ; then they had almost said heretic. She could never accept the picture of a wrathful being as her conception of the Divine Father. To her He was a loving Father who daily gave evidence of His loving care, and so frank was she in her declarations, it was necessary for her to withdraw from her church, but never from her people, the friends and neighbors with whom her life was spent and who knew so well her helpful sympathy. She passed away a few months before her golden wedding, an event that had been in happy anticipation by her loved ones for some time.

A true wife, a devoted mother, a noble woman, the world was better for her presence.

WHITE LINE

- 1 HUGH WHITE. Married 1737, Jane Giveen.
- 2 JOHN WHITE. Born at Brunswick October 14, 1738. Died November 13, 1789. Married in 1768, Mary Malcom.
- 3 CAPTAIN JOHN WHITE, JR. Born February 15, 1776. Died August 9, 1862. Married December 23, 1799, Elizabeth Freeman Thorne. She was born September 21, 1775. Died August 2, 1841.
- 4 SARAH THORNE WHITE. Born May 30, 1814. Died April 1, 1884. Married September 23, 1834, Samuel Whitmore.

GIVEEN

- 1 DAVID.
- 2 JANE and HUGH WHITE.

MALCOM

- 1 WILLIAM MALCOM.
- 2 MARY MALCOM and JOHN WHITE.

THORNE

- 1 WILLIAM.
- 2 WILLIAM. Married December 19, 1771, Lucy Freeman.
- 3 ELIZABETH and JOHN WHITE.

WHITE, GIVEEN, MALCOM, THORNE

These families are thus grouped, for in their early history they were closely joined not alone by marriage, but by association, in immigration and early settling of Merry Meeting Bay, Brunswick. In 1727 Sir Robert Temple, formerly a colonel in the King's army, had chartered a ship at Plymouth, commanded by Captain James Luznoore of Topsham, Eng., and with his domestic retinue had landed at Boston. After exploring the Connecticut Valley he sailed for the Kennebec. Pleased with his observations here, he took an interest in the Lawson Purchase. Here, at Merry Meeting, he established his colony and, chartering three more vessels (himself a North of Ireland man), he laded them with the children of the Kirk of Scotland and thus planted several hundred colonists of the Scotch-Irish on the Kennebec, forming the foundation for the settlements so largely augmented by the policy of Governor Dunbar, who in

1729, armed with a commission as Surveyor General of the King's woods and Governor of Sagadahoc, now appeared and for a time dominated this section of the Kennebec. His commission required him to settle as well as superintend this region, and he did much to encourage new settlements of Scotch-Irish and the return of those settlers who in 1722 had been driven away by the Indians.

This hardy stock, represented as it was almost entirely by men of education, devout and earnest in their worship, has borne an important share in the building of Maine. It has been said in describing them, "They brought their Bibles with them."

From this stock comes Hugh White, David Giveen, William Malcom and William Thorne.

WHITE

Hugh White, the first ancestor in America of the family, settled in Middle Bays (Brunswick) and in 1737 married Jane, daughter of David Giveen, another of the Temple colonists, and had by her six children—John 1738, Martha 1740, Jean 1742, David 1745, Mary 1747, Hugh 1749. A man vigorous in body and mind, he ever took his share in the work and danger attending the building up of their new settlement. And when the resistance to the mother country came, though removed from the early scenes and immediate dangers of the war, he with the other settlers gladly bore their part in the conflict, and in the rolls of the Massachusetts soldiers, the families of Maine (then Massachusetts) are well represented. Hugh White gave two sons to the service, John, the elder son, to the Massachusetts Volunteer service for duty in Eastern Massachusetts, and the youngest son, Hugh, to serve in the Continental Army. And when the call came to protect their own territory we find him joining that gallant band of patriots on the Bagaduce expedition. History tells us little of this expedition, destined to be a failure, through the disagreement of the commanders, and cowardice of some of the officers. The part, however, borne by the soldiers deserves constant remembrance as one of the bright spots in our country's roll of heroic endeavor. The regiments furnished by the Massachusetts Government were merely the nucleus of the army largely composed of the Maine men. Already drained of her younger men for the naval and continental army service,

she could only offer her old men and boys, but these, equipped in most instances by themselves, and with such arms as they could collect, responded promptly to the call, and it was an army of this character that, despite contention of their officers, and every handicap, had almost achieved the impossible and been victorious. In an attack on the enemy, in face of the volleys of the regulars of the English army, they scaled the face of an embankment so steep as to make it difficult to climb over unopposed. They rallied after each repulse and succeeded in driving the enemy from their position, only to have to abandon the results of their victory, because unsupported. Some day the full story of this campaign will be told, and only then can we fully understand the heroism even in its failure. He served in 1779 from September 15 to November 1, under Captain Benjamin Lemont, Major Lithgrow's detachment for sea coast defence, and in 1781 was sergeant in Captain Lemont's Company, Colonel McCobb's regiment, engaged May 19, discharged December 1.

Captain John White, born at Brunswick 1738, married in 1768, Mary, daughter of William Malcom. Like his father, he took an active part in the interests of the town, and so well liked was he that at the outbreak of the war and the formation of the First Lincoln County Regiment, he was made Captain of First Company. These companies elected their officers, who were afterward commissioned by the State Government, so a commission was not only a tribute to ability but as well to popularity in those days. At the close of his military service and until his death in 1791, he devoted his time to the building up and improvement of his home. A man whose life was an active and earnest endeavor to bear his share of the opening up of his State.

Captain John White, born February 15, 1776, married December 23, 1799, Elizabeth Freeman Thorne, and removed to Bowdoinham Ridge. Here he lived to the good age of 86, a man of great firmness and honesty, quiet in his tastes and devoted to his home. His life was spent in the care and improvement of his property. One of the early settlers of Bowdoinham Ridge, he was an earnest member of the church, of which for years he was a deacon. A ready wit, a genial temperament, he held the respect and esteem of all his associates.

MALCOM

William Malcom, father of Mary Malcom (wife of Captain John White), was also a member of the Temple company who settled near Brunswick and Topsham. He served during the Revolution. In 1775 we find him recorded in Captain James Lamont's Company for one month's service, dated November 2, 1775. Again on roll call dated Camp Winter Hill, enlisted August 18, 1778; discharged December 22, 1778; service, 4 months, 5 days.

In 1779 he is again in Captain Benjamin Lamont's Company for service at Penobscot; enlistment, September 15, 1779; discharged, November 1, 1779; service, 1 month, 15 days. His company was with Major Lithgow's detachment.

He was Second Lieutenant in Captain John Read's Company, Colonel James Hunter's Corps, raised for defence of Eastern Massachusetts, March 20, 1782, to November 20, 1782; service, 8 months, 1 day.

FREEMAN

- 1 EDMUND FREEMAN and ELIZABETH.
- 2 JOHN FREEMAN. Born in England, 1627. Married Mercy Prence, February 13, 1649-'50.
- 3 THOMAS FREEMAN. Born September, 1653. Married December 31, 1673, Rebecca Sparrow.
- 4 COL. EDMUND FREEMAN. Born October 11, 1680. Married 1703, Phoebe Watson.
- 5 JOSHUA. Born at Plymouth May, 1706. Died at Portland, Me., September, 1770. Married September 17, 1728, Patience Rogers. She was born at Ipswich September 4, 1713. Died at Portland December 31, 1769.
- 6 LUCY. Born at Falmouth, Me., 1743. Married William Thorne December 19, 1771. She died in Canton, Me., March 21, 1833.

Edmund Freeman came to Lynn, of which town he was one of the earliest settlers, in 1632. Helping in the settling of new towns seems to have been a habit, for when Duxbury was settled we find him among the earliest. He remained here until the town was established, and then joined in the founding of the town of Sandwich. Always active in the affairs of the colony, he was chosen one of the assistants 1640 to 1646, and again in 1668.

John Freeman, born in England in 1627, early in life settled in Eastham, and seems to have inherited his father's interest and activity in the affairs of the colonies. He married Mercy, daughter of Governor Thomas Prence, and served as one of the assistants in 1666.

John's son, Deacon Thomas, married Rebecca Sparrow, daughter of Jonathan Sparrow, Esq. Thomas' son, Col. Edmund, 1680, married Phoebe Watson in 1703. He was proprietor of South Parish, and a man of large landed interests. Was Lieutenant, Captain and Colonel—a man of prominence and influence, and, judging from his will, a man of large wealth for those days, as he left an estate valued at £7540 8s. 2d.

Edmund's son, Joshua, married Patience Rogers, 1728. He removed about 1740 to Falmouth (Portland), where he for many years conducted an inn. This inn at that period was the gathering place for the society of Falmouth, of which he was a prominent member, and here they held their dances and social affairs. His size gained him the name of Fat Freeman, and his fondness for fine raiment, particularly fancy waistcoats, earned for him the reputation of being a fop. He was, however, a substantial citizen both in size and character.

His daughter Lucy married William Thorne, and leaving behind her all the comforts of her Falmouth surroundings, went with her husband to his property near Topsham. As this was largely unconquered land it meant the practice of much self-denial. After a married life of but six years she was left a widow with four small children, with the burden of caring for the property and the rearing of her children. Despite her inexperience to hardship she mastered all difficulties and lived to see them all settled in life, living herself to the great age of 90 years. A descendant, in speaking of her, pictures her as a large spirit in a small body. She never attained a weight greater than 90 pounds. A woman who while equal to all the difficulties and hardships of pioneer life never lost her daintiness of manner, her grace of person is as much a tradition of her family as her achievements in the care of her family. She inherited from her grandfather and great-grandfather, Rogers, the taste for medicine, for she was called for continually in sickness, and in those days when doctors were not numerous, did much for the relief of suffering among her neighbors.

GOVERNOR THOMAS PRENCE

Thomas Prence, born 1600-1601, came from Lechlade, in Gloucester, to New England on the ship Anne in 1621. He settled at Plymouth and at once took an active part in the affairs of the colony. In 1634 was chosen Governor, and in 1635 became one of the assistants, serving on this board for 20 years. In 1638 he was again chosen Governor. In 1644 he removed to Eastham and was one of the first settlers of that town. In 1657 he was again called to the Governorship and retained the office until 1672, thus completing a record of 18 years' service as Governor of the colonies. He died March 29, 1673, in his 73rd year. He married Patience Brewster.

BREWSTER

Patience was the daughter of William Brewster, the beloved elder of the Pilgrims, who was born in Scrooby, Eng., 1560. He was educated at Cambridge, was for a time with William Davinson, ambassador in Holland, but soon retired to the north of England, where he became deeply interested in religious matters. He was one of the company with William Bradford who attempted to escape to Holland and was thrown into prison at Boston. Having obtained his liberty, he assisted the poor of the society in their embarkation, then followed them to Leyden. Here he opened a school for instruction in English, also set up a printing press. He was chosen a ruling elder in the church at Leyden and came with the Mayflower in 1620, and until 1629 the principal care of the church devolved on him. It would seem an impertinence to give more than these bare facts of this Pilgrim Father, whose beauty of faith and character made him so large a figure even in that devoted band.

ROGERS

- 1 REV. NATHANIEL. Born in England.
- 2 REV. JOHN. Born 1631. Married Elizabeth Denison, daughter of Major General Daniel Denison.
- 3 DANIEL ROGERS. Married Sarah Appleton, daughter of Captain John Appleton.
- 4 PATIENCE ROGERS. Born at Ipswich September 4, 1710. Married September 17, 1728, Joshua Freeman.

DENISON

- 1 MAJ. GENL. DANIEL DENISON. Married Patience Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley.
- 2 ELIZABETH DENISON. Married Rev. John Rogers.

DUDLEY

- 1 GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY. Married Dorothy Yorke.
- 2 PATIENCE DUDLEY. Married Major General Daniel Denison.

APPLETON.

- 1 SAMUEL APPLETON. Born in England 1586. Married Judith Errard.
- 2 CAPT. JOHN APPLETON. Born in England 1622. Married Priscilla Glover, daughter of Rev. Jesse Glover.
- 3 SARAH APPLETON. Born August 19, 1671. Married Daniel Rogers.

ROGERS

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers came to America early in 1630. On February 20, 1638, he was ordained pastor of the Ipswich Church, and had as his colleague the famous preacher John Norton. His house lot was bounded north-west by the river, by the street south-east, by the land of Richard Saltingstall south-west, and the land of Isaac Comings north-east.

January 26, 1652, he was appointed one of a committee to receive subscriptions for and direct the work of the Ipswich Grammar School. Mr. Rogers was a man of scholarly attainments, and a great reader. His library, valued at his death at £100, was unusual for that period. The inventory of his estate marks him a man of refined tastes and ample means to gratify them.

Cotton Mather, in his eulogy of Mr. Rogers, in the *Magnalia*, says: "Here was a renowned church consisting mostly of such illuminated Christians that their Pastors in the exercise of their Ministry might (as Jerome said of that brave woman Marcella) feel that they had Judges rather than Disciples." His colleague here was the celebrated Norton, and glorious was the Church of Ipswich now, in two such extraordinary persons, with their different gifts, but united hearts, carrying on the concerns of the Lord's Kingdom in it.

His pastorate continued until his death. In the 17 years of his ministry he went over the five last chapters of the Epistles to the Ephesians, the twelfth chapter to the Hebrews, the fourteenth chapter of Hosea, the Doctrine of Self-Denial, and Walking with God, and the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, to the great satisfaction of all his hearers, with many other subjects more occasionally handled.

His health, never vigorous, was weakened, Cotton says, by the disuse of tobacco, to which he was much addicted. He was aware of his approaching end, and having blessed the three children of his daughter Margaret, wife of Rev. William Hubbard, he uttered his last words, "My times are in thy hands," and passed away July 3, 1655.

The will of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers from his own mouth, July 3d, 1655, (original on file in Probate Office). "The summe of my estate both in Old England and New seems to be about y^e value of twelve hundred pounds of which summe four hundred pounds is expected from my father, Mr. Robert Crane, in England.

"To Mary Quilter, my maidservent	£3
"To Sarah Fillybrowne, my other maid servant	10s
"To Harvard College	£5
"To ye poore	£3

Inventory, taken 16 August 1655.

IN THE HALL

a round table with 5 joined stools	16 — 0
6 chairs and 5 cushions	1 — 0 — 0
a trunke, chest and hanging cupboard	1 — 1 — 0
2 spanish platters	5 — 0
a small cisterne with other implements	17 — 0
a corslet, musket and fowling piece	3 — 0 — 0
pr. of cob irons and tongs	17 — 0

IN THE PARLOR

a short table and a forme	19 — 0
6 cushion stooles and 2 chairs	2 — 0 — 0
a livery cupboard	15 — 0
fertherbed, boulster, 2 down pillows, coverlet, blanket, canopy bed	6 — 18 — 0
a great chaire	6 — 0
2 pictures	2 — 0 — 0
a clock and other implements	3 — 0 — 0
a pr. of cob irons, fire pan and tongs	13 — 0
2 window curtains and rods	10 — 0
a carpet, cupboard cloth, and round table	1 — 5 — 0
a treble viol	10 — 0

IN THE KITCHEN.

2 pudding pans, stewing pan and dripping pan	5 — 0
pewter 153½lb. @ 16d.	10 — 04 — 08
a jacke, pot-hooke and other implements	1 — 0 — 0
gally basin.	

IN THE CHAMBER

Bed, bolster, down pillows etc.	14 — 10 — 0
2 window cushions	1 — 0 — 0
a perpetuanny coverlet	1 — 05 — 0
a carpet, 2 window curtains and rods	16 — 0
a gilt looking glass	6 — 08
a childing wicker basket	3 — 0
a table basket	2 — 0
andirons	
a suit o diaper table linen	4 — 0 — 0
another suit of diaper table linen	2 — 15 — 0
a diaper cupboard cloth	1 — 05 — 0
2 pr. of holland sheets	3 — 10 — 0
5 fine pillow beeres	1 — 15 — 0
2 cupboard cloths and a pr. of sheets	1 — 13 — 0
23 napkins	1 — 06 — 0
a diaper cupboard cloth	10 — 0
goods out of England	21 — 06 — 08
3 pr. stockings	1 — 1 — 0

IN HALL CHAMBER

bedstead and cord	
a yellow rugge	2 — 0 — 0
in English goods	16 — 0 — 0
a couch and an old coverlet	7 — 0
in plate	35 — 18 — 0
a watch	4 — 0 — 0
one chest with a drawer	16 — 0
6 yards of sattenistoe?	1 — 0 — 0

IN YE GARRET OVER YE PARLOUR.

1 bedstead, cord, bed, bolster, 2 old rugs	4 — 2 — 0
1 chaire	1 — 2

IN YE STUDY.

his library	100 — 0 — 0
a cabinet, deske and 2 chaires	1 — 5 — 0
a pair of creepers and pr of tongs	2 — 06
ye dwelling house barne Orchard and 24 acres in Common field.	200 — 0 — 0

John Rogers, son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, born in 1631, was graduated from the Ipswich Free School, and in 1849, at the age of 18, the first of the pupils from that school, he took his degree at Harvard College. A brilliant student he must have been, for he added to linguistic attainments that fitted for the ministry a practical knowledge of medicine, and began a few years later in his native town the double work of preacher and physician.

His brother-in law, Mr. Hubbard, invited him to be his associate in the ministry. He continued his practice of medicine with his pulpit work, and gained eminence for his literary attainments. This busy, many-sided man was reckoned far above the ordinary, and in 1677, on the death of Leonard Hoar, he was chosen President of Harvard. He declined this honor and Urian Oakes was elected, but on the death of Mr. Oakes he was

again elected and solemnly inaugurated on the 12th of August, 1683. Commencement day of next year fell on July 1, an occasion of special interest to Mr. Rogers, as the first commencement of his presidency and the graduation day of his eldest son, John, and his nephew, John Denison. He was taken sick suddenly at commencement time and died the following day, July 2, 1684, widely and sincerely lamented. He was laid in the old burying ground in Cambridge, under the shadow of the college, and the high-sounding Latin and Greek epitaph carved on his headstone still recounts his virtues, "a treasury of benevolence, a storehouse of theological learning, a library of the choicest literature, a living system of medicine, an embodiment of integrity, a repository of faith, a pattern of Christian sympathy, a garner of all virtues." This scholarly man added to his scientific and theological attainments a fine taste and capacity for poetry. Professor Tyler finds in his poem addressed to Anne Bradstreet a monument of the keen enthusiasm which the writings of that admirable woman awoke. "Though in one place the poem lapses into a conceit that is gross upon the whole it is very noble, it is of high and sustained imaginative expression ; it shows, likewise, that the Puritan scholar of our little college in the New England wilderness had not only conversed to good purpose with the classics of pagan antiquity, but had even dared to overleap the barriers interposed by his own sect between themselves and the more dreadful Christian classics of the Elizabethan singers."

Daniel Rogers graduated from the Ipswich Grammar School, and in 1686 took his degree at Harvard. He became the teacher of his old school and remained in it until 1716, fitting fifteen young men for college during that time.

He married Sarah, daughter of Captain John Appleton, and made his home in the old Denison homestead, which he had purchased in 1708-1709 from his mother, Elizabeth Denison, who had inherited it.

He was Representative in 1716, and became a Justice of the Quarter Sessions and General Sessions Court. He also served as Town Clerk and Physician.

Returning from Salisbury, where he had been holding court, he lost his way in a blinding snow storm December 1, 1723, and strayed out on the marshes, where he perished.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL DENISON

Denison, with his wife Patience, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, came to Ipswich in 1635, in the same year that Governor Dudley took up his residence here, and Bradstreet and Ann his wife, daughter of Dudley, as well, came shortly after. In the first year of his residence, he was honored with election as a Deputy to the General Court, and was re-elected for two more consecutive terms, and repeatedly in later years. In 1637, he was numbered with the magistrates who tried Mrs. Hutchinson. He became actively interested in town affairs, serving it as Town Clerk in 1636, and as Selectman in many subsequent years, when the burden of manifold official duties pressed heavily upon him. His capacity in military affairs was recognized at once, and he was chosen Captain in 1636. When a general alarm spread through the plantations from the report that a conspiracy had been formed among the Indian tribes, the General Court in May, 1643, ordered that there should be a general training of troops, and provision of arms, and that Captain Denison, with five others, should put the country into a posture of war.

His military skill was so highly esteemed by his townsmen, that £24 7s was voted by the Town on Dec. 19, 1648, "unto Major Denison, soe long as he shall be there leader, in way of Gratuity to encourage him in his military helpfulness unto them." This was raised by popular subscription, and the list bears the names of one hundred and sixty-one men, headed by the worshipful magistrates and ministers.

He attained the distinguished rank of Major General of the Colony in 1653, and was chosen again many times. Judicial talents, as well, were his. As early as 1636 he was appointed one of the Justices for the Quarterly Court held in Ipswich and became a Justice of the Inferior Court in 1647. In 1649, 1651, 1652, he was chosen Speaker by the Deputies in General Court, and in 1653, he became an Assistant and remained in that honorable body until death. Ipswich enjoyed the unique honor of furnishing two of the nine members of that high Court.

Special tasks of honor, that required tact and skill, industry and mental poise, were laid upon him.

Cromwell's suggestion that the men of Massachusetts might remove to Ireland and establish their commonwealth there, was replied to by a letter from Denison and four others asking for

information and stating the terms on which they might be led to remove. When difficulties arose with the Dutch colony in New York, he was appointed on a committee to join with the Commissioners of the United Colonies, "to draw up the case respecting the Dutch and Indians."

Another delicate and responsible commission was given him in May, 1658, when the General Court voted, that Major Gen'l Daniel Denison, diligently peruse, examine and weigh every law, and compare them with others of like nature ; such as are plain and good, free from any just exception, to stand without any animadversion as approved. Such as are repealed or fit to be repealed, to be so marked and the reasons given ; such as are obscure, contradictory or seeming so, to be rectified and the emendations prepared. When there is two or more laws about one and the same thing, to prepare a draught of one law that may comprehend the same ; to make a plain and easy table, and to prepare what else may present, in the perusing of them, to be necessary and useful, and make return at the next session of this Court." In a few months the work was done, and the volume was printed. Two copies, it is said, are still preserved.

The foregoing sketch gives the salient points of his career, but I wish it were possible to give a more intimate picture of his personality. Always positive almost to the point of pugnacity, he was a veritable autocrat, imperious, even domineering at times, he was equally as earnest in the fulfillment of his duties as in the assertion of his opinions, and so able a man as to hold the love and respect of even his opponents. A little incident expresses the commanding position he held in all matters of the town, and his own recognition of it. In 1675, when Francis Wainwright, one of the most conspicuous citizens, wished "to set up a pue 6 foot square or so much as amounts to it between the two seats and the stairs on the north side" in the church, a startling innovation in their simple church arrangements, the Town Record bears this entry: "I consent to the setting up of a square pew in the place above said to come out as far as the midst of the seate, wherein John Burnham setts." Daniel Denison.

Thus we find him in every walk of life, military, judicial, governmental, even religious, a dominant figure. The Assistants were the Supreme Court of that period and in this body he served until his death.

Another striking illustration of his hold on his town is offered by the fact that, Captain of the Militia Company of the town from its origin, he retained the position even after he became Major General in command of the Colonies' forces.

DUDLEY

Governor Thomas Dudley, a Puritan second only to Governor John Winthrop in founding the Colony of Massachusetts, and in its history from 1630 until 1653, was born at Northampton, England, in the year 1576. He was, without doubt, descended from John Sutton, the first Baron Dudley of Dudley Castle. He was therefore connected by blood with the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Sir Philip Sidney. We are not, however, unmindful that the greatness of Governor Dudley arose not from his distinguished ancestry but from his life work. Far above "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power," is the imperishable renown, of being one of the foremost among the founders of the great State of Massachusetts, dedicated to liberty, to the freedom of human thought, to the worth and excellence of individual character.

His youth was spent in the midst of wealth, luxury and splendor. The Comptons were not Puritans; they intensely enjoyed the good things of life. Here, in all the excess of fashion and joviality, Dudley in robust youth and even to vigorous manhood took his leading share. When, in later years, he was Governor of Massachusetts, a Puritan of Puritans, with grave responsibilities, in peril from enemies at home and abroad, and above all with a burning zeal for the welfare of Zion, when "All his serious thoughts had rest in heaven," how often he must have recalled those frivolous days at Compton-Winyates and Ashby Castle! He survives in the memory of men, because he had served mankind, while the gay throng who joined him in the dance are forgotten. Here is an answer to those persons, who allege that he was not well bred.

He resided for nearly fourteen years, from 1616, at, or near, ancient Sempringham, in Lincolnshire. He was very successful in the management of the estates of the Earl of Lincoln. He discharged great debts, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and left the estate prosperous.

The time had arrived in 1630 when he was to make his pil-

grimage to America, never to return. He had no need to make a business adventure over the ocean; he was now retired from business, and was one of the most affluent men in the Colony in America.

Mather says "The times began to look black and cloudy upon the Non-conformists, of which Mr. Dudley was one to the full." The king was glad to get rid of them; freedom to worship God was before them. "The Puritans," says Lowell, "were the most perfect incarnation of an idea that the world has seen."

Dudley had twenty-three years before him; they were a glorious remnant of life, full of self-sacrificing privations, upon which he entered "with firmness in the right, as God gave him to see the right." The most important emigration to America, which was ever made (it saved the Pilgrims at Plymouth) and it is sometimes said, which has ever been made in the history of the world, was about to be undertaken, and Dudley was to have a leading part in it.

They sailed from Southampton March 22, 1630, in the ship *Arbella*. Dudley had been elected Deputy Governor, an office which he held subsequently thirteen different years. He was Governor four years, and President of the Commissioners of the United Colonies three years.

They arrived in America in June, 1630. They were not satisfied with Salem as a permanent home, because of the loss there of eighty emigrants before their arrival. They dwelt in Charlestown for a short time, but some of them, including Winthrop and Dudley, spent their first winter in Boston. They entered on the 13th day of July into the Covenant of the First Church of Boston.

In 1635, at the close of his first time as Governor, he removed to Ipswich, and here his family circle grew up about him, his daughter, Anne, who married Simon Bradstreet, and Elizabeth, who married Daniel Denison, making their homes near him. He remained here, however, only until 1639, when his duties again called him to Boston.

Thomas Dudley, married first Dorothy Yorke and by her had Patience, born in England. Dorothy was buried at Roxbury, Mass., in 1643, and he married second Catherine Deighton Hackburn, widow of Samuel Hackburn. Browning says that the descendants of Governor Dudley by both his wives, through them trace an uninterrupted ascent to an Emperor of Constantinople, who, "on his father's side, was descended from the Aracides, the rivals of Rome, possessors of the scepter of the East for 400 years through a younger branch of the Parthian Monarchs, reigning in Armenia, and on his mother's side from Emperor Constantine the Great, and Alexander the Great the Macedonian."

APPLETON

Samuel, born at Little Waldingfield, England, in 1586, came to Ipswich in 1636. He took the freeman's oath on May 25, 1636. The widow Sarah Dillingham of Ipswich bequeathed to Mr. Samuel Appleton five pounds, and to his wife a silver porringer, and committed the education and government of her child, and the care of her estate to Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Appleton, in her will, dated July 10th of that year. The title Mr. indicated social position above the ordinary. Winthrop's Diary mentions that out of sixty-two persons admitted to be freemen, on the above date, Mr. Appleton and three others were the only ones who were entitled to this honorary prefix.

He was chosen Deputy to the General Court in May, 1637, and received several grants of land, which are noted in "Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1633-1700," besides his great farm.

Captain John Appleton, born in England 1622, came to Ipswich with his father in 1636; began his public career in 1656, when he was chosen Deputy to the General Court. He was continued by successive yearly elections until 1664. Was elected again in 1665, 1667, 1669 to 1671, and 1674 to 1678. In 1666 we find him signing the Ipswich petition, called the loyalist petition, which so angered the Court, he with others was summoned to appear before them and answer for same. This he did, and his answer appears on record October 17, 1666. His answer, which is a refusal to retract, bears this endorsement, "Capt. Jno. Apleton in this his particular ans, tho it be writt in the plurall number it being so intended then, but now he gives it in his singular capacity, and to that he desires to stand unto," evinces the independence characteristic of the family. (His brother Samuel, opposing the Andras government, was sent to jail because he refused to pay a fine or retract.) Ipswich, as evidence of its sympathy with the petition, elected him Deputy in 1667. This action the Court resented, by refusing to allow him to take his seat. This brought forth a vigorous protest from Ipswich, and the following year he was again elected, and this time seated.

A horse troop was organized in the Colony in 1648, and a company of troopers was well established in our own town in 1655. Mr. John Appleton was its famous Captain and John

Whipple its Cornet in 1668. This was the culminating glory of the militia. It was an aristocratic body of great pretensions. None could be members, who did not pay tax on a hundred pounds of estate. Great must have been the display, when that choice troop of Ipswich nobility pranced and curvetted and invited public admiration by that gay, swaggering spirit, that ran easily to riot and disorder, and is easily discerned as the secret cause of the ordinance, forbidding that troopers and soldiers shall remain in arms and "vainly expend their time and powder by inordinate shooting, on the day or night after their release."

